

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE. — Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

**} Whole Number 1,121.**

**CHAS. F. FISHER,**  
*Editor and Proprietor.*

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cent. for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor on business must come FREE OF POSTAGE, or they will not be attended to.

*From the Pittsburg Advocate.*  
**AN HOUR IN A POWDER MILL.**

We cannot in a newspaper article give a minute account of the manufacture, but we trust sufficient has been said to give our readers some notion of it. We were struck in our walks through the manufactory with the few workmen employed when compared with the extent of the works and

an; "it cleans him out of house, home, money, and friends."

"Holding the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the bone." This saying was also

An honest man need not feel the assaults of enemies. Talent will be appreciated, industry will be rewarded, and he who pursues, in any calling

MEMORY.

Talk of the minstrel's lute,  
The warrior's high endeavor,  
When the honied lips are mute,  
And the strong arm crushed forever :  
Look back to the summer sun,  
From the midst of dark December  
Then say to the worn and weary one  
" 'Tis pleasant to remember ! "

*From the Elevator.*  
THE FIRE-DAMP.

was playing about the railroad bridge, when something was thrown into the river. The dog, true to his instincts, plunged in for its recovery, regardless of the strength of the current that was carrying the object of his pursuit to the beetling brow of the cataract.—No sooner did he strike the water, than his "half reasoning" powers told him that the dread plunge was impending. Heroically he struggled to stem the current, but in vain. Then he veered momentarily toward one shore—that was

WILLIAM PITT.

be mine, for I will make an offer which no man can refuse." He was introduced to the senator, who was M. Renouard. When he saw library, and discovered his taste and learning, dropped the idea of bribery, and said, "Sir, I

ed on you to solicit the honor of your acquaintance."—*Note in Dr. Valpy's Catalogue.*

## AN OLD NEWSPAPER

Mr. Adam Mott gives the following statement in

The result of that enlightened policy is fore-  
shown in the past. In the thirty years end-  
1839, the import trade from the chief countries  
Europe had decreased; and for forty years, all  
principal exports of natural produce remained  
stationary, with one exception—the export of  
wool to England. The restrictive system has effec-  
tually restricted the growth of the national wealth.



Augusta, (Me.) Thursday noon, May 26.

I enclose herewith a copy of the Report and Resolves in relation to the North Eastern Boundary, adopted by the Legislature of Maine this day. Immediately after the passage of the Resolves the two branches of the Legislature met in Convention, and elected the following gentlemen as Commissioners:

- Hon. EDWARD KAVANAGH, of Newcastle.
- " EDWARD KENT, of Bangor.
- " WILLIAM PITT FRIEDEL, of Portland.
- " JOHN ORIS, of Hallowell.

In great haste, yours, &c.

Resolves in relation to the North Eastern Boundary of this State.

Whereas the preceding Legislatures of this State, in conformity with the well-settled conviction of all the people thereof, and with incontrovertible evidence before them on the subject, have uniformly declared that the Boundary of Maine, on its North and North Eastern frontiers, as designated in the treaty of 1783, can be laid down and fixed according to the terms of that treaty; and that such line embraces all the territory over which this State claims property, sovereignty, and jurisdiction; and the Executive and Congress of the United States having recognized the validity of that claim in its full extent, this Legislature renews such declarations in the most solemn manner; and

Whereas for a series of years, every attempt to adjust the vexed questions in regard to the establishment of the said Boundary having proved ineffectual, it has been represented to the Government of this State, that the Minister Plenipotentiary and Special Her Britannic Majesty, at Washington, has officially announced to the Government of the United States, that he has authority to treat for a conventional line, on line, by agreement, on such terms and conditions, and with such considerations and equivalents as may be thought just and equitable; and that he is ready to enter upon a negotiation for such conventional line as soon as the Government of the United States shall say that it is authorized, and ready on its part, to commence such negotiation; and

Whereas the Government of the United States, not possessing the constitutional power to conclude any such negotiation without the assent of Maine, has invited the Government of this State to co-operate to a certain extent, and in a certain form, in an endeavor to terminate a controversy of so long duration;

Now, considering the premises, and believing that the People of this State, after having already manifested a forbearance, honorable to their character, under long-continued violations of their rights by a foreign Nation; and, though not disposed to yield to unfounded pretensions, are still willing, in regard to the proposal now made by the General Government, to give evidence to their Fellow Citizens throughout the United States of their desire to preserve the peace of this Union, by taking measures to discuss and conclude, if possible, the subject in controversy in a manner that will secure the honor and interests of the State, this Legislature adopts these Resolutions; with the understanding, however, that, in the event of a failure in such endeavor towards an arrangement, no proceedings thereunder shall be so construed as to prejudice in any manner the rights of the State as they have been herein asserted to exist:

Resolved, That there shall be chosen, by ballot, in Convention of both branches of the Legislature, four persons, who are hereby constituted and appointed Commissioners, on the part of this State, to repair to the seat of Government of the United States, and to confer with the authorities of that Government touching a conventional line, or line by agreement, between the State of Maine and the British Provinces, having regard to the line designated by the treaty of 1783, as uniformly claimed by this State, and to the declarations and views expressed in the foregoing Preamble, and to give the assent of this State to any such conventional line, with such terms, conditions, considerations, and equivalents as they shall deem consistent with the honor and interest of the State; with the understanding that no such line be agreed upon without the unanimous assent of such Commissioners.

Resolved, That this State cannot regard the relinquishment by the British Government of any claim heretofore advanced by it to the territory included within the limits of the line of this State, as designated by the treaty of 1783, and uniformly claimed by Maine, as a consideration or equivalent within the meaning of these Resolutions.

Resolved, That the said Commissioners be furnished by the Governor with evidence of their appointment, under the seal of the State.

Resolved, That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in said Commission by death, resignation, or otherwise.

Resolved, That the said Commissioners make return of their doings herein to the Governor, to be presented to the Legislature at its next session.

[Approved, May 26, 1842.]

Gold Medals from Queen Victoria.—We understand that the British Consul has received a letter from Lord Aberdeen, stating that the medals which Her Majesty of England ordered to be presented to the commanders of the New York pack etc for saving the lives of a number of the British seamen have been forwarded to Mr. Fox to be presented through the Secretary of State to the several gentlemen to whom they are addressed; thus marking the measure with the highest degree of special favor.—*New York Herald.*

Cost of Warlike Preparations.—It is calculated in Gallipoli's Messenger, that since the year 1820, the European governments have expended in the organizations of fleets and armies, upwards of twenty-two thousand millions of francs.

Sale of Railroads.—Yesterday, pursuant to public notice, the sale of the Catskill and Canajoharie Railroad and the Ulster and Oswego Railroad, took place at the Capitol, under the direction of the Comptroller.

The Catskill and Canajoharie Railroad was knocked down, after considerable competition, for \$11,000 to Mr. Amos Cornwall, of Catskill, and his associates. This road is completed for twenty-eight miles and is in operation to Coxsack, twenty-six miles. It will undoubtedly be kept in operation as far as completed; and, if not, the iron is believed to be worth more than the amount bid.

The Ulster and Oswego Railroad was sold, with out competition, for \$4,500, to Amos Cornwall, Esq., of this city. This road is completed, and has been in operation for several years. Mr. Cornwall is a large stockholder in the company, and will, it is believed, repair and improve the road.

The amount loaned by the State to the Ulster and Oswego Railroad was \$315,700, and to the Catskill and Canajoharie \$200,000.—*Albany Argus.*

New York, May 22.

### TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

#### TREMENDOUS EARTHQUAKE IN THE ISLAND OF ST. DOMINGO.

By the politeness of Capt. Morris, of the brig Wm. Nelson, from Port au Prince, we have "Le Patriote" of the 11th May, published at that place, which gives an account of a shocking earthquake that occurred in that island on the 7th May, at 5 o'clock in the evening.

The principal destruction of life, of which we have an account, was at Cape Haytien, which town was entirely destroyed. It contained about 15,000 inhabitants, two thirds of whom are thought to be dead.

The approach of the earthquake was indicated in Port au Prince by great heat, and heavy clouds that covered the neighboring hills, and followed the direction of the South West to the North East.

The vessels at anchor, some of the sailors report, experienced the shock before they saw the houses agitated, which seemed to indicate that the shock came from the west.

There were two shocks at Port au Prince very distinctly felt, the first not so long as the second, which lasted about three minutes. Every person strove to get out of the houses, and the streets were filled with the terrified population. A little longer, says the Patriote, and Port au Prince would have been the theatre of a disaster similar to that of 1770, of which disastrous year the remembrance was rushing into all minds.

The Patriote also says that there is hardly a house or a wall that has not suffered a little. Some have become almost uninhabited. The front of the Senate House, where the arms of the Republic are sculptured, is detached and broken. The interior was uninjured.

On Saturday night succeeding and on Sunday there were other shocks. Mass was interrupted, and the persons present ran hither and thither, while many women fainted.

On Monday morning at 12 o'clock, there was another shock. The weather all the while was changeable, now extreme heat, now rain, now fair, and now signs of a storm.

On Tuesday again there was another shock, and since then, says the Patriote, "it seems to us that we walk upon a quaking earth."

SAINT MARC.—A letter from this town says that the earthquake was felt there with violence. Many houses were seriously damaged, and some destroyed—but no loss of life is mentioned.

At Gonaves the shocks were yet more serious. The greater part of the houses were overthrown. A fire broke out at the same time, and there was not a drop of water in town. All the houses that were not burnt, suffered from the earthquake. It was in the streets that the writer of the letter giving this account was residing. The Church, the Prison, the Palais National, the Treasury and the Arsenal were all destroyed.

This letter concludes at 8 a. m., by saying:

"It is only half an hour since that we felt a very great commotion. At present, we are ignorant of the number of persons killed or wounded. All the prisoners who are not burned in the ruins are escaped. God grant that Port au Prince may not have experienced such a disaster."

CAPE HAYTIEN.—The town of Cape Haytien has entirely disappeared, and with it two thirds of the population. The families that could escape are fled to Fosseville, where they were without an asylum, clothing or provisions.

The President of Hayti, has given orders to the physicians and officers of the hospitals to leave the city immediately in order to give succor to the distressed. Other aid of all kinds was about to be dispatched by water to the distressed.

#### LATER.

In addition to the above disastrous intelligence from the Cape, a courier arrived from the city a few hours previous to the departure of Capt. Morris, who stated that a fire broke out after the earthquake, which, on Monday the 9th, destroyed the powder magazine, and with it the miserable remnant of the inhabitants who had escaped the earthquake. The towns of St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also said to be destroyed. Other parts of the island had not been heard from when Capt. Morris left; but it is conjectured that all the towns of the north are a mass of ruins.—*Express.*

From the Natchez Free-Trader.

Cotton in India.—The Bubble Burst.—Last winter and spring the papers of the whole Union were filled with alarming and cunningly wrought articles showing the great production of cotton in the British East Indies, and holding out to the American planter the most dazzling prospects.

A series of these articles, full of false statements and deceptive statistics, appeared first in the Boston Atlas—the creature of the Lowell manufacturers—and were immediately copied by the National Intelligencer, New York American, and the organs of the tariff interest throughout the country, and even in the cotton growing States—at the very time when crops were going into market—these articles were published and endorsed. We do not mention them at the time as a scheme got up, but to lower the price of cotton in market for the benefit of the manufacturer. To effect the legislation of Congress on the tariff, and create a general clamor, even in the South, for high protective duties, so as to establish a home demand for the raw material. We endeavored to show, in several numbers, that none but inferior cotton could be grown in India—that seed carried from this country would yield nothing—that the climate and laborers were not adapted to its cultivation—and that the expenses would always prevent its cultivation. We took this ground before any other journal in the United States, and were ridiculed, even by many cotton planters—men who were then suffering in the sales of their crop by the panic in the market occasioned by the articles referred to—for our positions. They have since been sustained by several able writers, and we will in a very short time submit to our readers authentic evidence from India, that will put the matter to rest.—The following paragraph has just met our eye:

ALEXANDRIA, (Egypt) 24 March, 1842.

"There is a Mr. P.—here from Philadelphia, and also the cotton planters who went out under the auspices of the English government to raise cotton in India, two years ago—the whole thing has fallen through, and they arrived here on their way home day before yesterday, at our hotel: They are very intelligent fellows, apparently. I am very glad at the result."—*Salem Gazette.*

In confirmation of the above we are able to state, and to prove, by the most unquestionable authority, that the whole scheme of raising American or fine staple cotton in India, at a cost to the Company of \$100,000 or more, has utterly exploded and will doubtless be abandoned. On one experimental farm of 200 acres planted with seed from the United States, and managed by an experienced American planter, supplied with all appliances for judicious culture, not more than one bushel will be produced!

The Trouble in Morocco.—The Courier des Etats Unis has received from its Paris correspondent a more full account of the trouble between our ex-Consul at Tangier, Mr. Carr, and the Emperor, than we have been able to find elsewhere. We therefore furnish a translation:

"The consul of the United States had been recalled by his Government, which gave him liberty, however, to leave his post immediately, or await the arrival of his successor. Mr. Carr chose the former, and publicly set about making preparations to that end. The day arrived, and just as he was going on board, the deputy Governor sent word to him, by the captain of the port, that he must not leave the place without an order from the Emperor. Remonstrances were useless; Mr. Carr was preparing to embark on board a steamboat for Gibraltar, when he was again stopped by order of the deputy Governor. His colleagues, who had accompanied him to the vessel, joined him in protestations against this proceeding, insisting on the efficacy of the permit granted by the Emperor, but all to no purpose. The deputy Governor declared that Mr. Carr would not be suffered to depart without an authorization from the Governor."

"Mr. Carr attempted to go on board, when a soldier of the guard seized him with violence; Mr. Carr prepared to defend himself with a sword cane, but the other consuls interfered and advised him to resist no farther; violence committed upon him was sufficiently marked and positive.

"The consuls then held a deliberation upon this indignity offered to them all in the person of their colleague; and it was resolved that the consul of the United States should lay the matter before the Emperor, demanding satisfaction for the insult by the displacement of the deputy Governor, and the punishment of the soldier who had laid hands upon the representative of the United States.

"The reply of the Emperor was very far indeed from satisfactory. He approved of what had been done, saying, 'My servants have performed their duty, for you know that no consul must leave my dominion without an order from me. This order I had forgotten to give, but now I give it to you, and you may go, taking with you the good and the evil that you have received.'"

"Looking upon the reply as an aggravation of the wrong done him, Mr. Carr immediately addressed a circular to the other consuls, giving them information of its tenor, announcing that he should strike his flag, nor hoist it again until full reparation should be made for the insult offered to his Government. The flag was thereupon struck, and on the 7th Mr. Carr embarked, without opposition. He was accompanied to the vessel by all the other consuls, who thought proper thus to signify their strong disapprobation of the measures that had been adopted toward their colleague."

The Paris papers say that the United States squadron in the Mediterranean had sailed for Morocco, to take the necessary measures in reference to this affair.—*New York Commercial.*

#### PROVIDENCE, May 28. RHODE ISLAND.

We have copied into our columns this day, articles selected from papers in different parts of the country, which show the very general interest taken in the events which have recently occurred in this State, and evincing a strong sympathy for our partial defeat. We receive with much gratitude such expressions of friendly regard, and the encouragements they hold out to the disfranchised people of Rhode Island to persevere in the cause which they have been engaged, until they put down the rotten borough aristocracy, and establish a Government by the people. In return for the good wishes and noble efforts, made at large meetings in other States, we can with confidence assure our distant friends, that the resolution to free themselves from bondage, was never more decided and strong in our suffrage party than at the present time. This party is daily augmenting its numbers, and is in a condition of complete organization; and the proscription and tyrannical course pursued by the Algerine party since the temporary advantage which they gained by the promise of Capt. Tyler's troops, and their treacherous diplomacy, is constantly changing the views of many neutrals, and not a few of those who have been strong in their cause.

A state of calm repose is now returned, and the public mind is measurably tranquil. The legislature under the charter will assemble, by adjournment, in a few weeks, and previous to the session of the Constitutional legislature. It is said that when the former body shall have assembled, they will at an early day, in the session, after the election law, so as to extend suffrage as liberally as is allowed in the people's constitution, and will authorize a convention to be held to form a constitution which shall contain the same liberal provisions. We cannot say that we anticipate such liberality from a body, whose every act has heretofore been to perpetuate that omnipotent power, which a member once said they possessed, and deny right to all who had not become a member of their corporation by the ownership of soil; but such a course is promised by some influential men of that party, and for the sake of peace, we are disposed to wait patiently, and see the redemption or forfeiture of this assurance.

This is the only course which that party can pursue to restore a permanent peace within our borders; and a neglect or refusal to do that, will show to the world, who are the real conservatives of law and order, and who are so only by profession.—*Express.*

Ex-Governor Boggs was still alive on Saturday the 15th inst. Some favorable symptoms had made their appearance, which induced his friends to hope he might recover, though the hope was slight. Several arrests had been made, without anything being elicited as to the perpetrator of the horrible deed.

#### REPUBLICAN OFFICE, SAVANNAH, May 28—12, M. MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS.—CHEERING NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

In our last we noticed the arrival here, on their way to the Northern Frontier, of four Companies of the 24 Regiment U. S. Infantry. On Saturday, three more Companies of this Regiment arrived here for the same destination, viz: Companies E, H, and I, commanded by Capt. Kingsley, Lieut. Penrose, and Lieut. Lyon. The remaining three Companies of the Regiment are expected here this day. The transportation of all the troops to New York has been engaged by the Quarter Master.

We submit the following letter from one of our Correspondents, which leaves but little room to doubt that in a few days all the Indians known to be embodied North of the Everglades, will have surrendered themselves.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

PALATKA, May 26.

GENTLEMEN: It is blow hot and blow cold, and

blow cold, in regard to the Florida war. When our highest hopes are raised, we are sure to get a check of despondency, and when depressed at the lowest ebb, have again our feelings raised to the highest notch of expectancy of relief by the end of the war.

The news by the last night's mail is again most cheering. O-ti-a-ki, the refugee Creek, has met Halleck Tustenuggee's peace talkers, and acceded to their propositions and has promised within ten days from yesterday, to bring the whole of his band in to Cedar Keys, and surrender. Halleck is sure of the sincerity of O-ti-a-ki, in consequence of which, five companies of 2d dragoons have been ordered out, and a further reduction is ordered of the Florida establishment.

#### A SAD PICTURE OF THE TIMES.

The Louisville Advertiser says: "A few days ago in Hardin county, a cow belonging to a respectable citizen, was seized by a constable for debt, and advertised for sale. The people of that neighborhood had pledged themselves not to bid off property sold on execution. On that account, when the day of sale arrived, none of them attended. A minister of the Gospel, who belongs to another settlement, a man who professes to teach the precepts of the christian religion, came to the place of sale. He was the only bidder. He bid just one-bit, and the cow, a very valuable one, was struck off to him at that price. He drove the cow home, paying for her just twelve and a half cents."

Beautiful Extracts.—"The fact of Gen. Harrison's election will of itself powerfully contribute to the security and prosperity of the people. Confidence will immediately revive; credit will be restored, active business will return, and the prices of produce, and the wages of labor will rise."—Clay's Speech, July 4, 1840.

That reads well; let us try another: "I retire from you, Mr. President, I know, at a period of infinite distress and embarrassment."

[Clay's Speech, March 1842.]

Let us continue our exercise by chanting the pipe-layers' promises, borne on the Bunker Hill Banner:

"Our Policy: Two Dollars a day and Roast Beef."

Tariff.—We have copied from the Petersburg (Va) Statesman an article giving what there is of dubious twilight probability that President TYLER will veto any bill avowedly designed as a protective tariff. Why has he not vetoed Mr. Secretary Forward for proposing such a scheme? In the meantime where are the people of the South? The Clay party have adopted for their motto a protective tariff—they have filled Congress with their petitions to check foreign importation—they boast that while there have been thousands of memorials in favor of protection, there has not been one against it, and they assert that the South has changed his principles and is no longer in favor of Free Trade! What say the cotton growing States to this? What say Charleston to this? We should like to take the vote. We should rejoice to know who are the men that would have us export cotton only to Boston, and import sugar only from New Orleans.

The Southern States have borne the rumor of an effort to establish a high tariff, with a calm aspect, for a number of reasons.

1. They had trusted something to the honor of Mr. Clay.
2. They had trusted also much to the common sense of Congress, enlightened by the experience of the last twenty years.
3. They had trusted not a little to the solemn pledges of the whole public life of President Tyler that if Congress should be mad and faithless enough to enact a protective tariff, he would remember his oath, and arrest it.
4. They have trusted, perhaps more than all, to the sense of interest of the manufacturers themselves. They cannot but know that a tariff warring upon Commerce, will be itself warring upon themselves. Whatever advantage they may gain by stability, will be lost by crossing the fatal bounds of the Compromise act. Beyond that, there is no peace—no rest—no foot of solid ground to stand upon. If they cross it, we hold them as outlaws and traitors—false, selfish, blind and incurable. These are the reasons why remonstrance in its most formidable shape has not gone to Washington from the South. But these reasons may all fail—where are we then? People of the South awake to your danger!

The Striped Breaches.—The Columbia Observer, Tennessee, in describing the entry of Mr. Van Buren into that town, says, "his common dress and manner, disguised for the occasion, must have satisfied all that Van Buren in Tennessee is far different from Van Buren in the White House." From another part of the same article we learn that this disguise consisted of a pair of "striped breeches, and a round about coat." Only think of it! Mr. Van Buren has travelled in Tennessee in "striped breeches and a round about coat." But this is not all; the "round about coat" and breeches worn by Mr. Van Buren while coming up the Mississippi, and that he actually "touched" at several "points" while he had them on.

We are done with Mr. Van Buren forever. Any man who could, after filling the high office of President of the United States, descend into a "round about coat and a pair of striped breeches," cannot expect our support. We could have given him the "round about coat," and such has been our former love for the man, such our admiration of his stern integrity, his splendid abilities, and his long and valuable public services, that we could have overlooked the enormity of wearing "breeches," if they had not been "striped." But he has now sinned past redemption, and we deliver him over to the tender mercies of the wings.—*Lexington Intelligencer.*

#### The Pulpit

Of the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury, during the absence of the Pastor, will be supplied on the 31 Sabbath in May by Rev. E. F. Rockwell, 4th do. do. by " Wm. A. Hall, 5th do. do. by " J. D. Hall, 1st do. in June by " J. M. H. Adams, 2d do. do. by " J. M. Wilson.

#### SALISBURY FACTORY.

THIS establishment is now in complete operation. The Company are manufacturing Cotton Yarn, Sheet, Shirting and Osnaburg, of a superior quality, which they offer to the public at the lowest market prices. Merchants and others who will examine qualities, and compare prices, will find it to their interest to purchase. J. RHODES BROWNE, Agt. Salisbury, June 3, 1842.

#### From the Raleigh Register. BISHOP IVEY'S APPOINTMENTS FOR THE SUMMER.

St. Barnabas day, and 3d Sunday after Trinity, St. Luke's Salisbury, 15th and 16th, Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, 18th Evening, and 4th Sunday after Trinity St. Luke's, Lincolnton. 25th and 5th Sunday after Trinity, Rutherfordton. 6th and 7th Sundays after Trinity, St. John's in the Wilderness, Flat Rock. July 13th and 14th, Asheville, Buncombe county. From 16th to 27th inclusive, Burke and Caldwell counties, and head of Yadkin, as the Missionary Rev. Mr. Forbes, may appoint. From 30th to 10th August, in Rowan, Davie and Surry Counties, as may be desired by the Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Davis. 13th Sunday after Trinity, Rockingham county. 14th Sunday after Trinity, and three days previous, St. Matthew's, Hillsboro'. August 20th, St. Mary's, Orange county. September 1st, Salem Chapel Estate of Judge Cameron and Mr. Bennahan. From 3d to 20th inclusive, St. James, St. Stephen's, St. John's, and church of the Holy Innocents, Greenville county, as the Rectors, the Rev. Mr. Taylor and the Rev. Mr. Chapman, may determine. 18th Sunday after Trinity, Emanuel Church, Warrenton. 19th Sunday after Trinity, Louisville, Franklin Co. 20th Sunday after Trinity, Chapel Hill. Examination in the Catechism, Confirmation, and the Holy Communion, as usual.

#### DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN STOKES.

According to previous notice a Democratic meeting was held in Stokes County, at the Courthouse in Germantown, on Saturday the 28th of May last. The meeting was organized by calling Hon. JONAS HILL to the Chair, and appointing Aaron Barrow and Washington Payne, Secretaries. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in an able and appropriate address. On motion of Col. L. Ziglar, the meeting proceeded to nominate candidates to represent the County in the next Presidential election, and after which, on motion of the same gentleman, a Committee of fifteen was appointed to report resolutions and select from the nominations made, suitable persons to compose the Democratic ticket. The Committee after having retired a short time, reported through their Chairman, Maj. John Martin, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the Whig party in the United States, although successful in the late Presidential election, and with a majority in both Houses of Congress, are disheartened and reckless in their denunciations of Democracy, and are now making another bold effort to carry the ensuing elections, (as they openly avow) for the cause of Whiggery, and not of the Country, and have even proposed to change our present happy and Republican Constitution to effect the unhallowed designs of the Whig party, who have promised every thing, and done nothing for the relief of the Country. Therefore,

Resolved, That we will not support any man or set of men for any political appointment whose notions are so much at war with the principles and doctrines of the Republican faith, and which, if carried into practice, would tend to increase the distresses of the people, and bring incalculable mischief and ruin upon our beloved country.

Resolved, That the donation of twenty-five thousand dollars to the widow of Wm. H. Harrison was unauthorized, unwise and improper, and deserves the censure and condemnation of the people; because Congress has just as much authority to make a similar donation to the poorest widow in the Country, as to the wealthy wife of a deceased President.

Resolved, That the late Act distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, is an indirect assumption of the payment of State debts, takes from the people about three millions of their annual income which was intended for the support of the Federal Government, is highly impolitic and unjust, and ought to be repealed.

Resolved, That the Bankrupt Law, the relief measure of the present Whig Congress affords no relief to the people, and therefore meets with our unqualified disapprobation. Resolved, That as our forefathers pledged their lives, their property and their sacred honor in the holy cause of American Independence, we now solemnly pledge ourselves to support, maintain and defend the glorious legacy which they bequeathed to us; the Constitution of the United States, against the innovations proposed by the great Whig leader, Henry Clay; the designs of the Federal Bank party, or the ruthless and unprincipled attacks of domestic or foreign foes.

Resolved, That the conduct of our late Whig Legislature, in pledging the credit and funds of the State for the benefit of incorporated Railroad Companies, is a violation of public reputation, and ought not to be countenanced by either party.

Having confidence in the integrity, patriotism and talents of Louis D. Henry, our present Democratic candidate for Governor.

Resolved, That we will use all fair and honorable means to promote his election.

Resolved, That James Stafford, Esq. be recommended as a suitable candidate for the Senate, and that Doct. George F. Wilson, Capt. Jacob Shultz, and William A. Mitchell, Esq., as suitable candidates for the Commons at our next Legislature, and that the people of this County be earnestly requested to unite with this meeting in support of the above ticket.

On motion of S. Petre, Esq. Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and sent to the Editors of the Western Carolinian, Standard, and Salem Gazette, with a request that they publish the same.

On motion, Resolved, That this meeting adjourn until Tuesday of June Court next. JNO. HILL, Chairman. A. BARROW, W. PAYNE, Secretaries.

#### State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

#### IN EQUITY.

Daniel Delap, vs. Thomas Stuart, William Stuart, Sarah Stuart, Daniel Stuart, Peggy Stuart, and Levisa Stuart. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel Stuart, Peggy Stuart, and Levisa Stuart, Defendants in this case live beyond the limits of this State, it is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Carolinian for said Defendants to appear and answer at the next term of this Court, to be held for the Court of Division at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them. Witness, W. Womack, Clerk and Master of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1842. W. WOMACK, C. M. C. May 27, 1842—6w—Printer's fee \$5.50.

#### FOR SALE.

THE SUBscribers for a fine new carriage and four horses. JOHN L. SHAVER. April 22, 1842.

#### Blanks For Sale Here.





# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, June 10, 1849.

Democratic Republican Nomination,  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**LOUIS D. HENRY,**  
Of Cumberland.

## Resolutions of the Democratic Convention.

The Resolutions of the Democratic Convention, which met in this place on the 20th of May, are published in to-day's paper. We call the attention of our readers to them not only as faithful exponents of Democratic principles on the leading questions of the day, but as presenting in a brief and pointed manner the most important issues now in contest between the two parties that divide this country—the Federal Whigs, and Democratic Republicans.

The Address which we shall be able to lay before the public in our next paper, presents these issues more in detail, and forcibly brings forward such facts and arguments as will enable the candid reader to render a just verdict between the Federal Whigs and Democratic Republicans.

## THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Raleigh Register of the 3d instant, attempts to relieve the Whigs of the responsibility of this odious and unpopular repudiation act, by a partial and unfair and quibbling statement. We lately gave a short account of its progress and passage in facts from the Journal, and will now repeat it in brief as contra "proof" against the record of the Register, which that print advises its friends to preserve.

The Bill passed the House by a vote of 111 yeas, to 105 nays. Every ye a Whig, except three, Roosevelt, Wood, and Dawson, Democrats.

In the Senate the bill passed by a vote of 22 yeas to 18 nays. Every ye a Whig except four, Mouton of Louisiana, Williams of Maine, Young of Illinois, and Walker of Mississippi.

Mr. Mouton was opposed to its passage, but voted for it in obedience to express instructions from the Whig Legislature of his State. Mr. Williams, and Mr. Young were also opposed to it and gave their votes in its favor from the persuasion that a majority of their constituents desired its passage. Leaving Mr. Walker the only Democrat who voted for the bill willingly.

So much for the work at the Extra Session—the passage of the act. Now as to the proposition to repeal the present Session. In the House the vote for repeal was 127 yeas, to 92 nays; only 3 Democrats, Roosevelt, Dawson, and Wood, voting against repeal. In the Senate, only 2 Democrats voted against repeal, Williams and Walker.

Mr. Williams voted contrary to his opinion in compliance with what he believed to be the wishes of his State, while Mr. Clay voted against repeal in direct opposition to the expressed wishes of one branch of the Legislature and an undoubted majority in his State. Mr. Mangum also voted for the passage of the bill at the Extra Session and against its repeal, in opposition to the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of North Carolina. For so unpopular is the law in this State that the Whigs are attempting to dodge the responsibility of its passage.

Now let any honest man look at the record and say whether it is a Whig measure or not;—whether the Whigs did not first pass it, and then prevent its repeal by their votes, in opposition to the almost unanimous Democratic vote against the odious act under all circumstances.

Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet, is not dead as has been wickedly reported, but at the latest accounts was, himself and Chief Councilors, about to flee the benefit of the Bankrupt Law.

**Disturbances in New Orleans.**—Some serious disturbances have lately taken place in New Orleans in consequence of the sudden depreciation of the Municipality's paper money which constituted the principal change currency of the city. When the banks resumed specie payments these notes very unexpectedly fell down at once from par to 50 per cent discount, and being principally held by the poorer class, the burden of the loss, as it always the case, was heaviest on them, the laborers, and market people of different kinds, who were thus suddenly deprived of the hoarded fruit of their hard earnings. The consequence was that an outbreak with violence followed, which, however, was promptly suppressed by an immediate turn out of the citizens and military, and at the last accounts, perfect quiet had been restored without much loss of property.

Every good citizen must always condemn and deplore such occurrences at any time and under all circumstances, but in frowning upon the violation of law and order let it be borne in mind that indignation should be felt not so much against the lawless and desperate victims of villainy and swindling who are goaded on by outrage to the commission of unpunished crime, as against the infamous system of robbery that has been the first cause of all. No people on the face of the earth would have been so patiently and so long, as the American people have, the nefarious plundering that

has been practiced now for years upon them by the Banking system; and instead of being punished at an occasional outbreak from this cause, it is only passing strange that no more have occurred. It shows the reluctance of the people in our Republican country to resort to violent measures, even under flagrant wrong and outrage.

**Rhode Island.**—At the date of our last, the accounts from this State were such as to promise a speedy adjustment of all the difficulties existing, in a spirit of concession and compromise, but the King's Charter party flushed with triumph at the division and disbanding of the Suffrage party after the imprudent conduct of Dorr, seem to have become more insolent and overbearing than ever. It is said that the "cessation of hostilities" and the "retirement" of Dorr from the scene of action was under a compromise and solemn assurance from the Charter party to the others that their demands should be peaceably conceded. However, the first act of the Charter authorities afterwards was to search the houses and disarm the "insurgents" as they call their opponents—to which if the Suffrage men quietly submitted, they deserve to be made slaves by right of subjugation, the balance of their days—and next, Gov. King proceeded to make formal requisition on the Governors of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York for the delivery of Thomas W. Dorr, to answer a treasonable resistance to the authorities of Rhode Island. This will do for a very pretty little display of Executive bluster, *pro forma*, but we apprehend that if his demand were by any chance complied with, of which there seems to be no sort of danger, His Excellency would probably contrive Mr. Dorr's retrial again as speedily as possible. Not however to be behind-hand with his rival for the Executive honors of the State, Gov. Dorr has issued his proclamation also, declaring that he not only did not run away, as is slanderously charged, but is now ready and determined to maintain the cause of the Suffrage party as strongly as ever. He says that the King's party made promises of compromise and concession which they have basely violated. What will be the immediate result of all these things it is hard to conjecture, but ultimately the Suffrage party must gain what they demand. Their imprudence has made it more difficult to accomplish this so doubt, yet it must be accomplished before the contest is ended. A free people once aroused in this Republican country cannot be kept in subjection, and deprived of their just rights by an aristocratic minority under a Royal Charter. It is the very foolishness of folly to expect it.

**A good one.**—Mr. Poindexter, vulgarly called "Old Poin," has lately put forth an address—"to the people of the United States," which opens thus: "Under circumstances the most peculiar and urgent, of which I will not permit myself to speak at this time, I was induced to yield my assent to the pressing solicitations of the Executive to become one of the agents of the Secretary of the Treasury to repair to the City of New York, and enter upon the most unpleasant and thankless duty of investigating the affairs 'past and present' of the New York Custom House, &c., &c."

It has been whispered before that most "pressing solicitations" were passed, but it is not exactly an ascertained fact that they came from the side the old gentleman mentions here. There is no dispute though that his agency is like to turn out a tolerably "thankless" one, and not particularly pleasant any way, unless it be in the pay received.

It is matter of observation that the Federal Whig presses upon occasions of any popular excitement or violence provoked by the swindling practices of the plundering Bank system, are always prompt and fierce in their denunciations of the "mob spirit," but not a word have they to say of the conduct of the dishonest institutions that directly cause it by open wholesale robbery. Let the violation of law and good order be always rebuked, but let the Banks who provoke the violation by fraud and oppression come in for their share of condemnation as well as the helpless victims who are maddened to unlawful excess by continual oppression and injury.

In alluding to the last Federal meeting held here, for nominating Whig candidates, the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian says:

"We discover that Mr. Solicitor H. C. Jones was in the Convention that made this nomination. 'No interference of office holders in elections,' was the Whig motto under which Mr. Jones fought in 1840."

Ab, but Mr. Jones was only an office hunter then, not an office holder;—circumstances alter cases;—besides the motto mentioned by the Jeffersonian "no interference," &c., was intended to apply to Democratic office holders—not to the Whig gentry of course.

The Democrats of Stokes County must feel themselves vastly indebted for the compliances of the Salem Gazette with their request to publish proceedings of public meetings, (there is no Democratic paper in the District) as the Gazette never, we believe, complies without some exceedingly witty, and very respectful allusion to the same, whenever printed.

As the Whig candidates for the next Legislature are now before the people in this State, we hope they will let us know when we are to have the fulfillment of Whig promises. When shall we see the abundance of money, the high prices, and better times? How much longer are the people to wait and wait in vain for what they were solemnly promised should immediately follow the Whig accession to power?

It seems Congress, or the majority in that body, has no idea of fixing any time for adjournment. On the 23rd of May Mr. King asked the Senate to take up the resolutions offered by him four months ago proposing to fix a day for adjournment, but the vote being taken, the Senate refused to take them up years 17, nays 20.

Yes or No?—We should like to hear whether the Register or any of the Whig leaders will undertake to deny that the Bankrupt Law is a Whig measure? Was it not originated by the Whigs—passed by the Whigs—and continued in force by the Whigs? The people will require answers this Summer.

The last number of the "New York Mirror," besides its usual amount of interesting literary matter, contains an exquisite engraving and a fine piece of music. No publication of its kind in the country better sustains a deservedly high reputation.

**Our saving Governor.**—Some time ago the Federal papers of the State were claiming great "credit and renown" to His Excellency, Governor Morehead, for a saving which he made, as they declared with admiring wonder, of 1800 dollars to the Treasury of North Carolina, in having spent only something over 1100 dollars of the money appropriated by the Legislature, on the "Palace" at Raleigh. Now it turns out, according to a statement in the Standard, that His Excellency instead of having the "repairs" made for which the \$3,000 was appropriated by the Legislature, and which "repairs" it is estimated will cost that sum, has not had one foot of the prescribed work done, but has notwithstanding spent more than \$1100 of the money in buying furniture, building an Ice House, Chicken-coop, &c., and all the work for which the appropriation was made, estimated by workmen at a cost of \$3,000, yet remains to be begun. So this is the upshot of His Excellency's saving operations in Ice House and Chicken coop building. We will give the Standard's statement of the matter next week.

## The Ratio of Representation.

After a debate of some length in the Senate on the Apportionment Bill, an amendment was adopted substituting the number 70,630 as the ratio of representation instead of 50,000 the number agreed on by the House. This will give a House of 217 members if fractions are left off, unrepresented; if fractions be represented, of 244 members on the principle adopted by the Senate allowing an additional member to each State whose fraction may exceed a moiety of the ratio.

The following table shows the apportionment to each State, and the unrepresented fractions:

	Representatives.	Fractions.
Maine,	7	7,683
New Hampshire,	4	1,854
Massachusetts,	10	30,899
Rhode Island,	1	38,148
Connecticut,	4	37,288
Vermont,	1	9,228
New York,	31	28,709
		140,249
New Jersey,	5	10,636
Pennsylvania,	21	27,687
Delaware,	1	6,363
Maryland,	6	10,044
		68,730
Michigan,	3	227
Ohio,	21	35,796
Indiana,	9	49,745
Illinois,	6	51,971
		137,129
Kentucky,	10	125
Missouri,	5	7,066
Tennessee,	10	40,186
Mississippi,	4	14,847
Arkansas,	1	3,000
Louisiana,	1	2,310
		92,591
Virginia,	15	2
North Carolina,	9	18,972
South Carolina,	6	30,503
Georgia,	8	13,571
Alabama,	6	65,263
		137,311

Mr. Benton said in the Senate on the 30th ultimo, on presenting a petition asking for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law—that he had information on which he could rely, that the question of the constitutionality of this law would be carried up to the Supreme Court. In this event if the decision of that tribunal was adverse to its constitutionality, of course all the proceedings that had been had under it would be void. What a beautiful state of confusion confounded would follow then!

Let us "keep it before the people" that Mr. Clay in his Hanover speech said—"the fact of Gen. Harrison's election, will of itself restore confidence, revive credit, make money plenty, and raise the prices of labor and produce."

Mind—"the fact of Gen. Harrison's election" was to do this. Has it done it? If not, Mr. Clay has proved a false prophet. No dodging behind Capt. Tyler here. Mr. Clay pledged his word to the American people for this result. He became unconditional surety, and must answer for it.

Corn is now worth 7 cents a bushel in the North Western States.

The House of Representatives has been engaged for some time on the Army and Navy Appropriation Bills, and we are glad to see that they have set about reducing both somewhat in earnest.

We see from the Republican that a "Literary and Scientific Association" has lately been formed in Washington, (N. C.) This is well. Nothing can have a more excellent tendency than such societies properly constituted and conducted, to refine the taste and elevate the character of a community.

**Strange.**—Nearly about one year ago the barn of Mr. Philip Mock, of Davidson County was struck with lightning, and one or two horses killed; a few days since the same barn was again struck and another valuable horse killed.

Yes or No?—We should like to hear whether the Register or any of the Whig leaders will undertake to deny that the Bankrupt Law is a Whig measure? Was it not originated by the Whigs—passed by the Whigs—and continued in force by the Whigs? The people will require answers this Summer.

A great fire has lately raged in Norfolk, Va., destroying before it was arrested some twenty or more valuable buildings and much other property.

Gov. Fairfield of Maine has been nominated by the Democratic party of that State as their candidate for re-election.

**Honest crowd.**—A writer in the New Orleans Bee, a leading Whig paper, says that "the issue is fairly made up between Henry Clay and a Protective Tariff, and Locofocoism and Free Trade."

This very issue has been made in North Carolina by the Whig party. Let the people mark it and remember it.

## PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Democratic Republican Convention held in Salisbury on the 20th May, 1849.

Whereas, the Government of the United States was established by the patriots of the Revolution on the principles of justice and equality to every free American citizen, and to all parts of the Confederacy;—therefore,

Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to confer, by legislation, on any citizen, or class of citizens, or on any particular section of country, exclusive privileges, is not only contrary to the Constitution, but is subversive of the very end of free Government.

Resolved, That the repeated attempts of the Whig party at the Extra Session of Congress to charter a "United States Bank"—conferring on certain individuals the exclusive custody of the public money, with the exclusive right to discount, and loan it out for their own private benefit, and the exclusive right to make a paper currency receivable in all dues to the Government, are wholly incompatible with the principles of the Constitution, and dangerous to the rights, and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That we view with the deepest concern the introduction into Congress by the Whig party of a new Tariff Bill;—a measure which most grossly violates the Compromise act of 1833,—and which doubles the taxes on the people,—and brings back on the country the protective policy of 1824, and '25, in all its forms of "abomination."

While we admit the power of Congress to lay and collect duties for revenue, and will never murmur at a fair, and just exercise of this power, we deny that the Whig majority in the National Legislature has any right whatever to impose a Tariff for protection;—we deny that they have any right to tax the farmers and laborers of the country to swell the profits of the manufacturers. We hold that all such partial legislation is unconstitutional, and that it is unequal and unjust in its operations on the people—every where, and more especially on the people of the Southern States. We, therefore, call on the farmers and laboring classes generally, with regard to party distinctions heretofore existing, to unite with us at the polls to arrest the threatening evil before it becomes too late,—an evil which not only takes the hard earnings of the people, "to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer," but will bring dissensions, and may bring troubles and civil war on the country.

Resolved, That we consider the act passed by the Whig majority at the late Extra Session of Congress for dividing out, and giving away the money arising from the sales of the public lands, amounting to at least three millions of dollars annually, as a measure not only contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, but as an act of party robbery, unexampled in the annals of American legislation,—the more so, since the money intended to be divided is not only not taken from a full Treasury,—but from a Treasury known to be empty, and since it gives a pretext to the party in power to increase the burthens on the people.

Resolved, That this Convention cannot in justice to its principles withhold an expression of its unqualified condemnation of the Bankrupt law passed by the Whig majority at the Extra Session of Congress,—a law which violates all the obligations of contract between Debtor and Creditor, and which is fraught with the most demoralizing consequences to the community. We pledge ourselves, never to cease our opposition to it, until the odious act shall be repealed, and expunged from the Statute Books of the country.

Resolved, That this Convention looks on the Banking system as now existing in the United States as one of the principal causes of all the distress, and hard times so generally complained of;—and, we do hereby most solemnly pledge ourselves never to cease our opposition to it until we shall, by such Constitutional and legal means as may be within our power, expel it altogether from the country, or so thoroughly reform it, as that it will no longer be dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people.

And Whereas, This Convention believes that the Constitution of the United States is the most perfect instrument of fundamental law ever framed by human sagacity,—the offspring of profound wisdom, and devoted patriotism; and believing that the integrity of the Union, and the continuance of American Liberty greatly depend on preserving that Constitution pure, and undefiled, as it came from the hands of Washington, and his co-patriots;—therefore,

Resolved, That we deprecate in the most unqualified manner the attempts now making by the Federal Whig leaders, with Henry Clay at their head,—to abolish a most vital part of the Constitution,—thereby to change the character of our Government, and destroy one of our greatest safeguards against unwise and unconstitutional legislation. In the name of the Democratic party of North Carolina—we warn these reckless partisans not to touch this sacred legacy of our forefathers.

Resolved, That this Convention believes, that instead of imposing new taxes on the people as the Whigs in Congress are now doing, in order to raise large sums to meet extravagant appropriations,—the true policy of the Government is, for Congress forthwith to repeal the act for distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands;—and at once, to bring down the expenditures of the Government to its ordinary income, thereby to do away the necessity and remove the pretext for borrowing money on usurious terms,—and for imposing additional burthens on the country.

The foregoing Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention, and ordered to be published.

H. W. CONNOR, President.

DESMON K. McKAY, { Secretaries.

CHAS. F. FISHER, }

**Wanted,**  
THREE or four families to work at the Salisbury Factory—none but those who can come well recommended for industry, and sobriety, need apply.  
J. RHODES BROWNE, Agt.  
Salisbury, June 3, 1849.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1849.

## SENATE.

The Secretary read a letter from Hon. Samuel L. Southard, resigning, on account of ill health, the office of President pro tem of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Berrien, the Senate proceeded to the election of a President pro tem, and on the second trial Mr. Mangum was declared to be elected. The following was the result of the ballots:

	First.	Second.
Mr. Mangum,	22	23
Mr. King,	11	7
Mr. Bayard,	4	13
Scattering,	3	2

On motion of Mr. Linn a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Southard, for the courtesy and ability with which he had presided over the deliberations of the body.

## MARRIED.

In this Town, on Wednesday evening, the 5th instant, by the Rev John D. Scheck, Mr. Warner Clarke to Miss Eliza Williamson.

In this County, on the 2nd instant, by the Rev. John D. Scheck, Jonathan Armfield, Esq., of Greensboro, to Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of the late Moses Brown, of this County.

In Cabarrus County, on the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. Daniel A. Penick, Robert W. Altman, Esq., Merchant of Concord, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of John Pinter, Esq.

In Jonesborough, Tennessee, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Wm. G. Brownlow, Mr. Ruffin M. Bishop, (Printer), formerly of this place, to Miss Rebecca A. Dillworth.

## DIED.

In this County, on the 27th ult., Mrs. Margaret Smith, consort of Mr. Drew Smith, aged about 38 years, leaving a husband, five children—the youngest an infant only 7 days old—and a large number of relatives and friends to lament their loss.—[Comm.]

## Candidates for Sheriff.

Col. R. W. Low is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

HEZEKIAH TURNER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

We are requested to announce Mr. B. B. Roberts, as a Candidate for Sheriff of Davidson County at the next election.

## The Estate must be Settled.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Andrew Holmhouse Sr., dec'd., are notified to make immediate payment, those that fail may find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection; and those having claims against said Estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.  
A. ROSEMAN, Adm'r.  
Rowan Co., N. C., May 27, 1849.

## DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES & MINES.

THE patrons of this work are respectfully informed, that the undersigned have purchased the entire stock and right of Mr. SEIDERMAN, in this work, and will continue its publication every fortnight till completed.—Editors will please notice the change in the advertisements. The terms will be adhered to in all respects as advertised. Please address the subscribers, post-paid,  
D. APPLETON & CO.,  
200 Broadway, N. Y.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE SPECTATOR.

THE Subscribers propose to publish, at the seat of Government, a Weekly Newspaper, to be called "THE SPECTATOR." Its plan will be different from that of the papers already established in Washington. It will not give the debates at length, but present a comprehensive and satisfactory summary of the proceedings in both Houses of Congress, with such comment or remarks as will contribute to their elucidation. Striking or interesting speeches will also be inserted, from time to time, or such extracts therefrom as may be most worthy of attention.

The editorial department will discuss the questions of the day with spirit and with fairness, and in a manner which, it is hoped, will prove acceptable to the popular taste. A familiarity with domestic politics, acquired by a residence at the capital, and the sojourn of one of them abroad, of similar duration, at an interesting period of European history, have given them some slight advantages for the task proposed. Communications from intelligent sources will also be furnished, and it shall be their effort to present to their readers that attractive variety, without which the most important topics are apt to pall upon the public mind. Events are constantly occurring at home & abroad, beyond the sphere of mere personal and party politics, attention to which cannot fail to elucidate political questions, and promote national interests. Judicious selections from foreign journals, which are so accessible in Washington, continental as well as English, (popular attention in this country being directed too exclusively to the latter,) cannot but interest the enquiring reader, whose liberal curiosity and expansive sympathies extend beyond the confines, however ample, of his own country. Nor will literature and general criticism be neglected, though kept subordinate to the paramount ends of a political journal. In a word, it is the design of the subscribers to furnish a spirited paper, for which they are persuaded, peculiar facilities are found at the seat of Government.

Without appealing to their past position and exertions, they will content themselves here with declaring that their opinions are thoroughly and unchangeably Democratic, yet, they would far rather, not dilute or uncharitable. They will discuss questions and judgments with freedom, yet with that moderation which gives additional strength to firmness, and that candor which is the best proof and pledge of sincerity.

They are fully sensible of the doubts and difficulties which must ever attend a novel undertaking of this nature. But one man may succeed, where another has failed; and when one effort has proved abortive, a second may triumph over every obstacle. It has been said, by a wise and a great man, that no human enterprise would be attempted if every objection must first be removed. The subscribers have resolved to try, at least; and all they ask of their friends is a kind support of their first and feeble steps. They venture, also, to express a hope that Editors, personally or politically friendly, will give this brief prospectus an insertion; a favor which they will be happy to acknowledge in a suitable manner.

J. L. MARTIN,  
J. HEART.

## TERMS.

The Spectator will be published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum, and proportionally for shorter periods, payable invariably in advance; or Five Dollars for two subscriptions, or for two years. It is proposed to issue the first number early in June.

Postmasters are authorized to remit subscriptions. Letters and communications to the Editors must be post paid or free. Address

MARTIN & HEART,  
Washington, D. C.

June 3, 1849.

## Laborers Wanted.

Wanted.—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, or monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.



# LATH, Grand-Sired by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE, The Champion of America— Winner of the great match race, The North against the South, \$20,000 Aside.

THE thoroughbred horse LATH, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will make his fourth and last season, which is now commenced and will end the 1st July, at the following places, viz: at Jacob Coleman's, Calverton county, every Monday and Tuesday; at Salisbury, Wednesday and Thursday; and at Lexington, Davidson county, Friday and Saturday. He will be regularly in the stands, public days and high water excepted. He will be let to races at the following reduced prices:—\$12 the season, to be discharged by ten if paid before the season expires, and \$13 to insure, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners, and fifty cents to the groom. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but, in no instance, will I be responsible for any that may occur.

**PERFORMANCES:**  
I certify that LATH was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1838. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy, his dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by the imported Bedford out of the imported mare Anvilina; Godolphin was got by Kelpie; his dam Sylph, by Hephæstion out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hephæstion was got by the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

**DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.**  
LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands, 3 inches high, with good bone, and capital action. At 3 years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, 2 mile heats, beating Sir Taylor's Filly Daisy, and Capt. Norton's Colt, Conventine, nine others paying half. Two weeks afterwards he won the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats, at Augusta, beating Zito, and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston he was beaten by Cheetah for the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats; being very much annoyed he was withdrawn after the first heat. At 4 years old, he won the Jockey Club Purse, 1 mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Berallia at 3 heats; being the first in the history of the place, where several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the outrages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the turf.

LATH was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russell, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action, speak for themselves. In a word, Lath unites in himself as many claims to public patronage, as any young Stallion that I know.

Willowed Jan. 22, 1839.  
From the above Certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had LATH trained for the turf, it will be seen that he considered him a Race horse of the first class,—not only from the fact that he has been mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood,—not to be surpassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogize LATH, either for his performances on the turf, or as to his blood, since, in every respect, he is so well attested. But will remark that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but from a line of horses, viz: Godolphin, Dam, and Grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his dam Godolphin made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds, his Grand-dam, the American Eclipse, so well known at the North and South, made his time in the great match race, the North against the South, \$20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable ease. This race gained him the memorable sired by the Champion of the North. His dam, sired by the renowned Sir Archy whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned both in England and America. The grand-dam of LATH, Old Lottery, bred by the great Southern Amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton, of South Carolina, which has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus it will be seen that there is united in LATH two of the best studs of the South, Hampton's and Singleton's crossed with Gen. Coles of the North.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country.

**PROSPECTUS**  
of the  
*Western Carolina Temperance Advocate*,  
A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Cause.  
Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited  
BY D. R. MANALLY.

A Temperance Convention was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and Dr. R. Manally to conduct it. From the most pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he avers, it is impossible for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will carefully use all his influence to advance the cause, to the extent of his power, and to issue the paper as soon as possible, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

**TERMS.**  
The *Western Carolina Temperance Advocate* will be published on a medium sheet, in every issue, except number having eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made immediately upon the receipt of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.

Blanks For Sale Here.

## TO THE TANNERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned have taken out a PATENT for an improvement made by themselves in the important art of

**Finishing Leather.**  
This improvement consists in a new mixture, of their invention, which is applied to the leather, and which saves the expense of tallow and the labor of whitening. They do not offer it to the public without having themselves effectually tested it, nor on their own recommendation alone, but ask attention to the certificates given below by highly respectable and experienced Tanners who have examined the invention, and being satisfied of its usefulness, have purchased rights—and also to the certificates of the best and shrewdest who bear testimony to the quality and finish of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD,  
HENRY C. MILLER.  
Letters to the subscribers should be addressed,  
China Grove, Rowan County, N. C.  
March 4, 1842.

**CERTIFICATES:**  
At the request of Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and for our own satisfaction, we have particularly examined their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce it altogether beyond our expectation for value; and we cheerfully recommend it to the Tanners of the Country as a great saving of labor and expense, and as giving a fine gloss and high finish to the leather. Being satisfied of this, we have purchased for ourselves the right to use their patent.

JOHN CLARK,  
Tanner, Salisbury.  
JOHN SLOAN, Jr.,  
LEVI COWAN,  
WM. S. COWAN,  
Tanners, Rowan County.  
We have manufactured a considerable quantity of leather finished on the improved plan, lately invented by Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and we consider it of the best quality, both for beauty of finish, and lasting property.

JAS. D. GLOVER,  
WM. LAMBERT,  
JOHN THOMPSON,  
Best and Shoemakers, Salisbury.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.

His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provisions,—his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors.  
His charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me.  
E. R. BIRCHHEAD,  
March 11, 1842.

**GARDEN SEEDS.**  
A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by  
C. B. WHEELER.  
February 15, 1842.

**MILL IRONS.**  
THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in the country.

**PROSPECTUS**  
OF THE  
*North Carolina Temperance Union.*

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.  
In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance Principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands; to effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defense of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.  
While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enriched by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.  
In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Where this proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the moderate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that no resistance will go forth from the Capital of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, but will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.  
Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us promptly. As the object is to commence with the new year, delay on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual, who feels an interest in our cause, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, at once for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society,  
TERMS:  
The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, every issue, except at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers' names and residences, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

## LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River, formerly Pearson's Mills.

Also—  
A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds. Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw—Price \$3 per 1,000 at the Mill.  
WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.  
December 31, 1841.

## Laborers Wanted.

Wanted,—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid weekly, or monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.  
T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.  
January 14, 1842.

**HORSE-BILLS**  
NEATLY PRINTED  
AT THIS OFFICE.  
THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.  
THE PHILADELPHIA  
SATURDAY COURIER.  
WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it supererogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 350,000) is its best recommendation.

For the future, however, a determination to be just to the cause of the American Newspaper Weekly Press will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world. The Courier is independent in its character, fearless in pursuing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion; it will maintain a high tone of morality, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

**AMERICAN TALES.**  
Every one should be prompt to patronize the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its patronage series of original American Tales, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingrahame, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the *American Family Newspaper*.

**Foreign Literature and News.**  
Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately translated for its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and condensed account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

**THE MARKETS.**  
Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advice in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provisions, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money, &c., and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of  
TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES, and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as  
Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, Professor Ingrahame, T. S. Arthur, J. Sheridan Knowles, Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud, Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. C. H. W. Eling, John Neal, Lucy Seymour, &c., &c.

**TO AGENTS—TERMS.**  
The terms of the Courier are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us \$15, per annum and postage, we will accept for \$10, or one copy three years for \$25.

**CLIPPING.**  
Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$5.  
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$10.  
Address, J. MAKIN & HOLDEN, Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their own obligations by copying the above, or referring to us in their columns.

**PROPOSALS**  
For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Weekly Paper, to be entitled  
**THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT.**

It will be printed on good paper, weekly, and after the next election, at the uncommonly low price of Twenty Five cents to a single subscriber, nine copies for Two Dollars, TWENTY-THREE copies for Five Dollars, FIFTY copies for Ten Dollars, payable invariably in advance.  
It will wage an uncompromising war with all the Federal party; and nothing shall be left undone, which the most zealous exertions can accomplish, to effect the entire overthrow of the Federal faction at the ensuing election. The article will be brief, pithy and pungent, but yet courteous and respectful; Federalism in all its various forms and Protean shapes, will be hunted without gloves.  
We respectfully ask that a generous patronage may be bestowed upon our efforts to promote the success of the cause in which we are engaged. Orders addressed to THE VIRGINIA FISCAL, will receive prompt attention.  
March 18, 1842.

## THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, JUNE 10, 1842.  
Bacon, 6 a 6 1/2, Iron, 4 1/2 a 7  
Beef, 3 1/2 a 4, Lard, 50 a 55  
Brandy, (peach) 30 a 35, Molasses, 50 a 55  
Do (apple) 25 a 30, Sugar, 15 a 18  
Butter, 18 a 20, Pork, 4 a 4 1/2  
Beans, 18 a 20, Rice, (quart) 12 a 12 1/2  
Beggings, 10 a 12, Sugar, (brown) 10 a 12 1/2  
Baile Rope, 8 a 10, Do (loaf), 18 a 20  
Cotton, (clean) 30 a 35, Salt, (bu.) 1 25 a 1 50  
Corn, 14 a 15, Do (sack) 3 75 a 4 00  
Coffee, 4 50 a 5 00, Steel, (blister) 10 a 12  
Flour, 35 a 37 1/2, Do (cast) 25 a 30  
Feathers, 75 a 80, Tallow, 25 a 26  
Do Oil, 60 a 61, Whisky, 25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., MAY 31, 1842.  
Beef, (scarce) 3 Flour, 5 00 a 5 50  
Bacon, 7 a 8, Feathers, 40 a 45  
Butter, 12 1/2 a 15, Lard, (scarce) 35 a 40  
Beans, 22 a 25, Molasses, 35 a 40  
Beggings, 10 a 12, Oats, 37 a 40  
Baile Rope, 10 a 12, Rice, (100 lbs) 4 a 4 1/2  
Coffee, 12 1/2 a 15, Sugar, 10 a 12  
Cotton, 7 a 8, Salt, (sack) 2 75  
Corn, (scarce) 50 a 52 1/2, Do (bushel) 5 75 a 6 1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., APRIL 27, 1842.  
Beef, 4 a 5, Cotton, 5 a 5 1/2  
Bacon, 7 1/2 a 10, Corn, 50  
Butter, 15 a 18, Flour, 7 00  
Beans, 22 a 25, Feathers, 37 a 40  
Beggings, 26, Lard, 10 a 12  
Baile Rope, 12 1/2, Molasses, 33 a 35  
Coffee, 15 a 16, Oats, 45 a 50

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary to issue a Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the member's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—better and nonpareil—in a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the great number of speeches, and so long, we have completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself, but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALE'S and STATION'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current session being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter afresh for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.  
We have on hand 2,000 or 3,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinion in a freely, but true and published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$2 per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

**TERMS.**  
For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, \$1.  
For the Congressional Globe for the next session, \$1 per copy.  
For the Appendix for the next session, \$1 per copy.  
Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.  
Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.  
The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.  
To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.  
No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.  
BLAIR & RIVLS,  
Washington City, October 25, 1841.

## IMPORTANT WORK!

A DICTIONARY OF  
*Arts, Manufactures and Mines,*  
CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES  
AND PRACTICES.  
By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S.  
Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N.  
Germ. Hanov., Multi, &c. &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:  
1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes; and as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalers, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.  
3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.  
4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.  
5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.  
6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.  
And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.  
The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevity type, and will make about 1,000 Sw. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.  
To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.  
To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New York.

To every editor who gives this advertisement in the 12 insertions, we will forward, on order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York.

March 11, 1842.

## BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the first day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted) until notice shall be given to the contrary.  
In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons, whatever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a delinquency as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or her property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified each oath, (or affirmation) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and thereupon declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of framing, at least, something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself ready to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.  
According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I judge the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all the items required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.  
The petitions, when received, will be referred, for leaving, to their respective State Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Albemarle comprises the two State Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All Communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will remain in the office.

H. POTTER, Judge U. States  
for District of North Carolina  
Fayetteville, January 17, 1842.